have to be defeated, and the speaker made plain to say have to be defected, and the speaker made plain to say that he was much disappointed in the result. But as Gen Bactt was the nominee of the party, he felt bound to ge k, and would support him with all his might to ge k, and would support him with all his might was obtained, and General Boot placed upon it, he was as enthusiastically reserved by the Convention as would have been Webster or Fillmore. In the section of country he came from, they did not know such a man as Plerce, when such a man as Plerce, when such a man as Plerce, when such a men as Old Cherubusco was about. He was expident that Scatt would carry this State, and if any one would like to bet \$10,000 on the result, he would inform them that the miney was ready. The whole people of the States have made up their minds to stard by Gen Scott. Will you do the same? ("Yes, yes.") Mr. Pierce, he said, was a man of high respect ability and talent, but had he served his nation as Gen. Scott did! Weben the country was in danger, who same to the rescue? Daniel Web-ter, Heary Clay and Billard Fillmore. They had all been tried. He speke of him as an inexperienced man, and nowise comparable to Gen. Scott, who in trouble would guide the country asie into port.

The Brooklyn Cornet Band here played

The Brooklyn Cornet Band here played on er livining air, after which

W. E. Robinson, of New York City, was introduced, amid cheers. Calls, he said, had been nade for Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, who was addressing a meeting this evening, in Jersey City, but he would probably be here by and by, during which time the smaller artilery would occupy the attention of the asemailer artilery would occupy the attention of the assemblage. He entered into a comparison between the
Loco-Force, or Democratic party as they call themselves,
and the Whiga. He spoke of the workings of the twothird rule at Baldmore, by which as unknown man
was folsted upon them. He felt free to say that there
was more democracy in a menarchy than in the
Democratic party. The platform of both parties was
substantially the same, but there was a wide difference
between the remaining principles of the parties. Ha
alluded to Gen. Pierce's fainting fit, which was about all
the conviction of the party of the parties of the parties. alluded to Gen. Pierce's fainting fit, which was about all the speaker ever heard he had dote, and referred to Gen. Scott's bravery at Fort George, where he pulled down the tele n flag of England and danced a jiz upon it. He is a great man and a man of much weight. He is the man who without fainting or failing carried the American flag from Vera Cruz to the espital of Mexico. The speaker said he felt weak, and was therefore unable to may more. He, however, was not given to fainting. He laft the stand amid considerable cheering.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, was next introduced. He was greeted with three cheers. He Selt that he owed an apology for addressing such a vast seemblage as he saw here to-night. They deserved a assemblage as he saw here to-night. They deserved a better speaker than a man like him from the Prairie Bate. He had been a Delegate to Salimore. The meeting had heard of the result of the Convention, and he was proud to say that he voted fifty-three times for General Scott. In relecting him, be knew that he was not only endowed with all the requisites of greatness, but knew that he had achieved all those glorious deeds which endered him to the American heart. The Waigs, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, look to the result to the Empire State. Let New-York give her vote to Winfield Scott, and his election is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow. He said that there had been too many solciers out of his State who had served under General Scott, to make it an easy task to carry it for a man Scott to make it an easy task to carry it for a man Scott to make it an easy task to carry it for a man whose greatest deed was his fainting fit. As a parry united, in this pation, the Whigs can always triumph. Not only the Whigs of the West, but of the whole coun-try look to New York to do her duty. [Cheers.

Calls were here made for Col. JACK who was received with cheers and a "tiger in." We have he said, assembled here to night to light the fires which blezed in 1840, and went on to say that Kings County blazed in 1840, and went on to say that Kings County was good for 1,500 Wnig mejority. Protection to American Industry was the principle of the Wnigs. What did the Democrats say of Home Industry? Nothing, What of Rivers and Harbors? Nothing again. The Democrats were dying to get toto office, that's all they wasted; only give them a chance at the public crib and they are satisfied. As for Gen. Pierce, he remisded him of a man who once on a time woke up in the morning and found himself famous. All that is known of him is that he is a Mexican General, and voted against granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Harrison. He felt confident that Scott would be elected by a larger veta than any man since the days of Gen. Harrison. The speaker sat down amid three cheers.

Prof. RAINEY, of Ohio, was next intro-

Prof. RAINEY, of Ohio, was next introduced by the President, and said that he came from Ohio, the mightiest state of the mighty West, whose broad and fertile fields were filled with an industrious, sturdy population, of as good Whigs as ever fought a Whige who could de more work, more voting, could build more "log cabine," drink more hard eider, skin more coons and scalp more Loco-Foces, than any Whigs on the Continent. [Cheers.] He was delighted with this vast assemblage of freemen, here rankying the monitaction of the illustrious chief, who had done more than any other, save the immortal Washington, to win the glorious privilege they now exercised, and asked, Do you know, Whigs, who Scott fat [Applause, and "Yes, sir."] He said that this demonstration was the voice of thanks from a whole nation to the mighty here and civilian who, scarred and wounded, and worn in an hundred hard-lough battles of givery, was now selected by the great, glorious and united Republican Whigs of America, as the Generalisation in the great battle of the people's rights, against the usurpation and tyras ny of bravade and hellow-hearted Loco-Focedam, and was destined in a few short months to make another last and glorious march, over the slain force of his country, to the highest summit of political excellence and skin more coons and scalp more Loco-Foces, than any try, to the highest summit of political excellence and honor. Scott is the common heritage of all civilized na-tions; his reputation is an honor to English and Ameri-Bors; his reputation is an honor to English and Ameri-can fame. A military chefidle and yet a state-man, consulted on all of the great measures of government for forty-four years; distinguished slike in the sabinet and the field, bis rame would be a bulwark of defense agains bleb not the combined powers of earth would dan which not the combined powers of earth would dare in their puny arms. Scott is a good as he is great; a pure are high-tored, merel, Christian man, having a big, sympathizir g, generous heart. He said Scott had been a finality with the Buckeyes: they wished him in '40; again in '44; would have not there in '88, and now, in 1852, the great Whig heartso instinctively turned to him as the Lalisman of all the party's hopes that his defeat is the Convention would have driven the Whigs of the whele North, West in desault. Leave-Engelson, new rampant North-West to despute. Leco-Fosoism, now rampant and run med in Ohio, was destroying itself. Its late crussed against banks and all internal improvements bad so diguest does an arrangement in provious bad so diguest does men of all parties that when, a few weeks since, the Legislature wisned to adjourn cinc die, and have the Governor call as extra session next winter, Gov. Wood boildly told them that he would tell then I'm right on the goose question." He thought they must be sorely pressed for a platform. [Here the crowd gave three cheers for our platform; again, three vocierous cheers for the speaker.—

Mr R. wished to know if they were Wings? [Yes! yes!! yes!!!] He said he knew a race of White who were preser satisfied with anything and with anything the said he knew a race. Mr. R. wished to know if they were Wnigs i Yes!! Yes!!! Jes!!!] He said he knew a race of Whigs who were never satisfied with anything, but always spit on the breakers of what they called "et-mal principle," building a platform for themselves and all their neighbors, and demanding that all stand on it. Thus they were actually divided about nothing, and as constantly deleased by their own folly. Such are not Whigs; only Loco Focos, and win a vengennee. Such are for a man; not the principle within he advocates, and which shone can distinguish nim or his administration. Would they get a man in Piercer He trusted that all good Whigs would come home from their their business men, and are always off doing their work. They must not, however, forget to vote. He invited all present to meet him at Washington on the did of next March, and see them install the mighty Chief who would protect us through all the war struggles seen to be forced on us by Europe.

The gentlemen was very hourse, and spoke with difficulty. He withdrew, and wished to give place to Gov. Jones, who had just arrived. Prof. R.'s speech was excellently received, and often interrupted with vociferous cheers.

The Chairman here announced that Gov. Jones of Tennesce, had strived, and would address the meeting incide. The crowd made a grand rush toward the Athenaum, and soon left the street comparatively clear The meeting was then adjourned.

JERSEY CITY AWAKE!

Five Thousand Whigs up and Dressed and out to Meeting.

THE VOICE OF THE JERSEY BLUES.

Last evening the greatest political demenstration ever known in Jersey City occurred on the ratification of the nominations of Gen. SCOTT and WM. A. GRAHAM by the Whig National Convention.

The platform was erected in the Park, and ornamented with the American flag, and a banner bearing the names of the candidates. At 8 o'clock, at the firmg of the salute, the crowd began to assemble. Large delegations, with torch-

es, banners and fireworks, came in from the different Wards. A large number of ladics were present.

The meeting was called to order by Ald. NARINE, upon whose nomination PHINEAS C. DRUMMOND, Esq., was called to the Chair; three Vice-Presidents from each Ward were nominated, and Secretaries appointed.

Ald. MILLER then read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the declaration of principles and solicy, recertly made by the Wing Pelegates in Convention at Baltimore, we recognized the time-honored principles and policy of the Whigs of New-Jerrey, who have been ever true to the Constitution and its compromises, and to all proper legislation to enforce them; principles and policy which have been long sanctioned by the patriots and sages of our country, as the true standard for our government; and that in the language of that eloquent Weig and distinguished son of Masachesetts upon the floor of the Convention. "Sink or swim, survive or perish, we are for that declaration."

Resolved, That in the nomination of General Scott for the office of President of the Universe Statesmann, whose name and deeds illustrate the brightest passes of our country's history for 40 yeas. Ever calm in the dilease and metallicity, the country is history for 40 yeas. Ever calm in the dilease are at dimisfertune could not shake, a prudonce which disaster at dimisfertune could not shake, a prudonce which disaster at dimisfertune could not shake, a prudonce which was never disconcerted, a wasdom which allows discerned the right course, and with that moral courage and decision which cared to do, whatever duty and conscioner requirec; his military genius, for coast and wassom, as simplayed at Niegara, and on the plains of Mexico, although they have extorted the applance of the world, have only given him a rank in military fame, equal to that which he holds in the affect one of his countrymen. And his glory as a soldier has been crawned by the greener laurel, which he holds in the affect sone of his countrymen. And his glory as a soldier has been crawned by the practical cardine—in averting domestic troubles and violence during the exist ments which are out of the removal of the Cherokees, and out of the question of Nallifica-lon; his abitities as exhibited in administering the affaire connected with the Department of War, for many years: all eloquent

port.
Resolved, That the Administration of President Fillmore Resolved, That the Administration of President Fillmore is jurily satisfied to the approbal a and appliance of his country. His fammes dignity and justice in his foreign policy has elevated American character and interest abroad:

a d his devotion to the Constitution, his mure and particula a ministration at home has divarmed faction of its violence, and secured the permanence and presperity of the Union.

Resolved. That, cherishing the principles of that great and good man. Heavy Clay, his courage shall sustain and his particulum animate us in the approaching election. His country's triumph has always been his triumph and her happiness and welfare has seen his triumph and her happiness and welfare has een his happiness, through a long and devoted life, whose decining light sheds glory upon the loftiest monuments of her greatness; and we renew as expression of our continued and unabated love and veneration for him.

Col. Netherby, of Tennessee, made the opening speech. He remarked that upon the success of the Whig candidates now in nomination, depended the triumph or fall of the principles of the great National Whig party. Gen. Scott had been chosen as the champion of these principles, because he was regarded as the most available man. He was distinguished for as the most avaitable man. He was distinguished for his brilliant services, fer his devotion to his country, and was committed to the principles of the party. The friends of President Fillmore should support Gea. Scott, for Mr. F. had pledged himself to do so, and why should Mr F.'s friends be more tenselous or his honor or claims than he was himself? Col. N. proceeded to enumerate various reasons why Gea. Scott should be elected. He referred to his rescue of his Irish soldiers from death at the hands of the British and brought to view many of the good traits of the character, and glorious achievments of the life of the Hero of many battles. Webster, he said, needs no honor; Mr. Fillmore is already President; and Gen. Scott is growing eld and it is time he was paid for his cittinguished services. Tennesse will ge for him, said the speaker. The Democratis party said, when Gen Taylor was nomioased that Scott was badly treated; that he was the Wellington of America, &c., but now trey hardly knew what to say. They had nominated a General Cass, who was so indignant at the surrender of Gen, Holl in the last war, that he ran his sword tate a stump. History does not say that he ever ran it into anything else. The Democrata had neminated a General Pierce — a man who had distinguished himself in the service of his country by fainting. The speaker would not say that Gen. Pierce is a coward, but his conduct reminded him of what Geo. Wayne said of one of his officers, who having run at the commencement of every engagement. Gen. W. called him a coward and threatened to punish him. I can not a coward, and threatened to punish him. I can not a coward and threatened to punish him. I can not a coward and threatened to punish him. I can not a coward and threatened to punish him. I can not a coward and threatened to punish him. I can not a coward and threatened to punish him. I can not a coward and threatened to punish him. I can not a coward and threatened to punish him. I can not a coward and threatened to seat a coward, but bis his brilliant services, for his devotion to his country,

Ex-Gov. Jones was the next speaker. He said he addressed the neighbors and fellow-citizens of Gen. Scott, the greatest warrior on the face of the earth. Upon the results of this contest hang the destinies of the Whig party of this nation. We are Whigs upon the question of principles, because of our hones convictions that the principles of the Whig party are the pest adapted to advance our glorious nation. Tois con test is not between men, but between men as the cham pions of principle, involved in which is the glory and destiny of our country. In old times there were some for Paul, some for Apollos and others for Cephas just as now some were for Webster, some for Fillmore, and others for Scott. But we are all members of the same family - we all went into Convention, and we are all bound by its action to support Gen. Scott. He agrees with Mesers, Webste. support ten. Scott. He agrees wan stears, veotater
she Filmers on all the cardinal points of the party, and
why should be not "e supported! Who is the men that
has been put up against him? ["A boy in the crowd cri-d
a man with a head on."] Well, said the speaker, the
blistory of our country does not show it! [Immense
cheering] Not a measure could be named which Mr.
Pierce as a legislator originated, nor could a battle be
roken of which he wou! The presention of the spoken of which he won! The persecution of the Democratic administration of Polk toward Scott in ar-Democratic administration of Polk toward Scott in arressing him in the City of Mexico, and taking him from the head of a victorious army, bringing him home under arrest on baseless charges, but never trying him. His speech was frequently casered. He took the occasion of a miscohevious remark to reprimand, in severe terms all those who he considered guilty of at tempting to disturb the quiet of the country by reviving veryed questions which had been disposed of. The remarks which he made were in his usually effective Southern summy style, and he was much applauded.

Mr. Cook, of New-York, sung a song ; Messrs, R. Gilchrist, Jr. and Richard McClelland, Esq. of Jesey City, addressed the meeting, after which a spleudid piece of fire works was set off-from which blazed in beautiful colors, the names of the Whig ticket "Scott and GRAIHM." The meeting then formed in procession, and headed by music, and lighted by rock ets, torches, blue-lights, &c., marched through the streets of the city.

San Juan, or Greytown. The steamship Prometheus arrived at The Steamship Frometheus arrived at New York on Monday last from San Juan del Norte, and we find in The Journal of Commerce an account, derived from passengers, of a feetival there on the 4th isst, in celebration of the reported independence of the City of San Juan, (the port at the mouth of the river of that name, and the passession of which, whether by Nicaragua or Mesquito, has been for a long time in content.) The account of the festivities is in-

time in contest.) The account of the festivities is introduced by the following statement:

"On the 2d of June the British statement,"

"On the 2d of June the British statement, which the British Consmoders of the West India statem, was notified the authorities that the Governments of Great Britain and the United S ates had an end to gue anty tax Ladopendence of San Juan. Composition Parker, of the Sarana, whom, she British Commodors expected to meet, had not arrived, but there was no doubt of its concurrence on the part of his dovernment. Commissioners had proceeded to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for the purpose of definitely settling the boundaries of the territory of San Juan."

If the British Commodors gave any such notification as that stated in the above paragraph, we apprehend he did so under erroneous information; for, if we are correctly informed, the basis of a Convention lately agreed upon here between our Secretary of State and

correctly informed, the basis of a Convention lately agreed upon here between our Secretary of State and the Minister of England, and sent out by Commissioners for the decision of the Governments of Nicaragus and Costa Rice, did not embrace the independence of the important port of San Juan; on the contrary, we have understood that basis proposed to concede the city of San Juan to the exclusive possession of Nicaragus, she paying to the Mosquito Indians a stipulated sum for the relinquishment of their title.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA .- The Nova Scotion gives the following "further particulars," in rela-tion to the rumors which have been circulating on this

"There is just now quite an excitement among our good folks, some specimens of gold having been found in the vicinity of the old Girt Mill on the General's Bridge Stream. A Californian miner, who happened here on his way home to the eastern part of the Province, made the discoverys, he says there is no doubt but there is gold, but he cannot tell in what quantity, without much washing and digging. He however says if the owners of the land will give him a lease, he will venture six hundred dollars in the speculation."

[Extract from a letter from Anapoles.

State Educational Convention. The undersigned would respectfully call

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the friends of Education to the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at the Ononnaga Traches's institute at its late seasion:

Herens, The Free Shool policy has been abandoned by by the Legislature, after having been first adopted and subsequently reaformed by a popular vote; and Whereas, womiserable pit ance recently grantes to Trachers' legislature has now been entirely withheld; and Whereas, We are threatened with a speedy abandonment of the principle of Normal Schools in consequence of legislature purimons toward the cause of Education; and Whereas. Our present as directly and strongly discourages the establishment and continuouse of our admirable system of Union Schools; and Whereas, The present system of School supervision is entirely inadequate to accomplish the results expected and demanded of it; and Whereas, In the midst of all the rainous indications of a general movement backward and downward the people remain quiet and undisturbed, which circumstance shows that the interest felt for Co muon Schools by community is manifestly less at the present moment than at any time for many years past; and Whereas, We believe that these results are attriburable to unstable as distribution; and Whereas. The miss hief thus wrought among our Schools, and the distrust engendered in the public mind, are now prevailing to an extent which may well alarm the triends of Education; and Whereas We feel that immediate steps should be taken to stay the downward progress of our Schools, and to place our educational system upon fixed and well defined principles: Therefore,

Resolved, That Committee of three be appointed from among the members of this Institute to correspond with distinguished educational men of different parts of the Stace, for the purpose of calling a State Educational Convention, to be held at some convenient time and place prior to the last for the purpose of femiliar system upon fixed and well defined to make mind evening oranized and concerte

dress to the people of the State, in which the present condi-tion of our S hools shall be thoroughly convessed, and the public mind aroused from its lethargy on the subject of Pop

iar Education.

In pursuance of the above suggestions the undersigned

In pursuance of the above suggestions the undersigned would recommend that a Convention of the Friends of Education meet at Synactuse on Tuesabar, July 13, for the consideration of the following objects:

1st. The establishment of a well adjusted and perminent system of Free Schools for the State the burden of which shall be impartially and equally distributed.

2d. The esparation of the offices of Secretary of State and of State Superintendent of Common Schools, and the formation of the latter into a distinct department of the State Government, with all the sopointments and powers necessary for independent and efficient action and for permanent and self adjusting energy in the exercise of its appropriate functions

3d. A general system of School Supervision at once thorough and complete, reaching by successive gradation from the Trustees of the several School Districts to the State Superintendent.

State Superintendent

4th The direct and effectual encouragement of a sys-

tem of Graded and Union Schools, as being better ad-pred to the necessities of the people than any other 5tb. A thorough system of Normal Schools, properly distributed, to furnish an unf-ling supply of well quali-and teachers at all times and in all places where their services may be needed. 6th. The permanent establishment of Free Teachers'

Institutes in every county in the State.

7th Ail such correlative subjects as the occasion may

II. MII BUCH COLLETERING W	toloces un sero nanessas.
rest	
CALVIN T. HULBURD,	E C. Pomroy,
JOSEPH MULLIN,	R D Jones,
HIRAM PUTNAM.	HENRY MANDEVILLE
C A WHEATON,	HORACE WHEATON,
HENRY BANNISTER.	DANIEL PRATT,
R. R. RAYMOND,	L. INGALLS,
O G. STEELS,	A. HUNT.
D. P. LEE,	S S. RANDALL,
5. J.	
	(E4 JOHONNOT.)
3.1	BRIGHAM, Committ
Z.	A SHELDON,

Post-Office Operations.

The Postmaster-General has established the following new Post-Offices for the week ending

Offices.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Ararat Greensbury Morris Hill Lone Pine Clark's Creek Citropelle	Susquehanna. Preston. Rath Bedford Montgomery. Mobile	Va Va Va N. C	Albert Bushn-il. Francis lawg-r. P. W. Woodward. J. C. Noel. Daniel Gillis. Jen. F. Marrast

DISCONTINUED.—Macon. Powhatan, Va.; Harrisville Bruneswick, Va.; Hempsville, Princes Anne, Va.; Wesley, Monroe, Miss.
NAMES CHANGED.—Dixmont's Mills Penobecot County, Me., name changed to Butonn's Mills. Talanatah, Newton County, Miss., name changed to Lovett's.

It is unnecessary to give in full our advices from the South and South-west All agree that Corn. Wheat and Oats were never more promising. Some of the Texas papers "complain that the season s so unfavorable for corn and other produce, since the prices will be too low." The following, from The Sa cannah Republican, is a fair specimen of the statems which meet our eye in all our Southern exchanges;

"A recent trip of some two hundred miles into the "A recent trip of some two nundred mees into the interior, with accounts we have from all parts of the State, leads us to believe that the crops were never more promising in Georgia at this season that the present Gray-haired farmers assure us that they have never seen the corn look so well. Wheat is abandant; so are oats and rye. There has possibly been too much rain for cotton, yet it looks remarkably well."

MAIL GLEANINGS.

A Water Spout, says The Abingdon Water Spoul, says Inc Aningson
Furnace, on Wednesday last. During a very heavy
shower of rain, several men took snelter in a building
near the Furnace, when one of them saw descending
rum the heavens an immense volume of water, and
with an exclamation of terror sprang from the house,
his companions following him. They had scare vis left
the building, when the volume, discharging itself in the
creek, swept away the building the men had left, together
with a mill which stood upon the stream. with a mill which stood upon the stream.

STORE-BREAKING IN THE VICINITY OF Boston - Charles P. Haward, of North Reading, re-ports that his shop was entered last night and robbe-I dry goods and ready-made clothing to the value of of dry goods and reacy-made clothing to the value of six bundred dollars. Michael McKenns, tailor, of Waitham, reports that his shop was entered last night and robbed of broadcloths, &c., to the value of three bundred or lars. H. A. Monk, of Soughton, Mass. re-ports that his shop was entered on Monday night last, and robbed of twenty-three pairs of boots and a silve Boston Traveler.

Mr. Silas Perry died at Keene, June 3d, aged eighty-nine years. He entered the revolution ary army in 1779, when but sixteen years old, and was one of a detachment of soldiers who guarded the house in which Major Andre was confined, and who escorted him to the gallows on the 2d of October, 1780. It is quite probable that Mr Perry was the last survivor of that "Old Guard." Mr. Perry was born in Loominster, Mass., had resided firty-two years in Keene, and has been a pensioner for twenty years. [List, Democrat, Concord, N. H.

On Sunday, the 13th, two brothers. W. H. and Andrew J. Lawrence, residing at Estell Courty, on Red River, had an altercation relative to a partition fence. A. J. Lawrence went and got this rife, came back, and in the presence of four or two persons, that his brother while sitting on the fence, the ball taking effect in the eye and killing him instantly.

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE .- Rev. Dr. Stow, paster of the Rowest, Church, baptized ten per sons lest Lord's day. Of this number, four were young mes, of nearly the same age, bearing the names of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, William Henry H-rrison, and Benjamin Franklin. [Boston Transcript.

LIBERALITY OF A RAILROAD COMPANY. -We learn from The Calcago Trisense that the Super-interdent of the Michigan Southern Sailr as has notified the Ministers of the Gospel in that city that notif the first of January, 1855, they will be charged only half fare op that road.

Josiah Lawrence, at one time a merchant in Georgia, at another in New York, but for the last twenty five years a citizen of Cincinnati has just died in that city. He was for several years President of the La Fayette Bank, and latterly of an Insurance Company. He old of disease of the heart, at the age

Ed. Engle, of Dayton, Ohio, shot himself through the head lust Saturday night. The deceased was formerly a dry goods clerk, and as far as we can learn, sustained an unblemished character.

Mr. G. L. Bartlett, baker, of Mendon, Mass, died on the 23d frem burns occasioned by the explosion of burning fluid. Ly Mrs. Betsy Grimes, an invalid, died w days since in Boston, from drinking too much iced

NAVAL .- The U. S. frigate Susquehan-

na, Commodore Auliek, was at Macao, and the aloopof-war Saintoga, Commander Walker, at Hong Kong,ou
the Elst March. All well.

The U. S. frigate Raritan, Com. C. T. McCauley, Capt.
W. W. McKean, remained at Payta, May 30, and would
sail on the 3d June, for Panama.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence sailed from Payta a
few days previous to May 30, for San Francisco and the
laineds.

The U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth, Commander T.A. Dorain, remained at Gusyaquii, May 23. Officers and crew all well. crew all well.

The U.S. sloop of war. Vandalla, Commander Gard-ner, sailed from San Francisco, May 14, for New York,

ner, sailed from San Francisco, stay 14, for New Toles, via Valparaiso.

The U. S. eloop of war John Adams, Commander Barron, was at Madelra, May 25, to sail for Port Praya the next day.

The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, Com'r. Crabbe, from Nerfolk, via Cadiz, now at Gibraitar, May 16, bound on the Meditarrance. up the Mediterranean.

CHEAP RAILWAYS !-- Mr. H. Carpenter, of Rome, offers to enter into bonds, to any amount that may reasonably be required, with responsible suction, to furnish any railroad company with materials for a railroad track, at the rate of one thou-and dollars per mile. The cost of the material for an ordinary track is about four thousand dellars per mile.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF FITZ-GREENE HAL-LECK. 12mo. pp. 230. Redfield

We wish that this had been a volume of new poetry, instead of only a new edition. Everything from Mr. Halleck, however, is welcome, and we are thankful to accept his choice gifts on his own terms. None but very young readers will now make his acquantance for the first time; but many of his old admirers will recall the memory of past enjoyment received from his versatile pen. On reperusing these poems, we nd the ancient charm still fresh. His productions keep like old wine, with no loss of strength, or racy aromatic flavor. They have an excellent body, as well as a rare spirit. His sweetest faucies gracefully blend with his clear, keen intellect; he calls forth tears or smiles at will; always veiling emotion with the quaint, sudden humor which startles but does not wound; and expressing the subtlest conceptions and highest aspirations in words of silvery melody. Often local in his themes, he speaks to no ex-lusive circle. Discoursing "the sweet, sad music of humanity," he touches the universal heart, and has thus obtained assurance that a long date will be assigned to his writings by posterity. In this volume we have another fragment of "Connecticut," an unpublished poem, from which we take a by no means complimentary tribute to COTTON MATHER.

A chronieler of tales more strange than true,
New England's chapiato, and ner history's father;
A second Moumouth's GEOFFRY, a new
HERDOPTUS, their laurened victor rather,
For in one art he sears above them high: The Greek or Weishman does not always lie Know ye the venerable Corrow? He

Know ye the venerable COTTON! He
Was the first publisher's tourist on this station;
The first who made, by libering earth and sea,
A huge book, and a handsome speculation;
And ours was then a lead of mystery,
Fit theme for poetry's exagger ation,
The wildest wonder of the mooth; and there
He wandered freely, like a bird or bear, And wove his forest dreams into qualit prose,

Our sires his heroes, where, in holy strue,
They treacherously war with friends and tree;
Where meek Religion wears the assassin's knife, And 'bids the desert blessom like the rose,'
By sprikking earth with blood of Indian life,
And rears her siture o'er the indignant bones.
Of murdered maidens, wives and little ones. HEROD of Galilee's babe-batchering deed

Lives not on history's blashing page atone;
Our skies, it seems, have seen like victims bleed,
And our own R amabs echoed groan for groan:
The feeds of France, whose c usides decreed
Those dexterous drownings to the Lore and Rhone,
More their worst but court has according to Were at their worst, but copylets second-hand [band Of our shrined, sainted sires, the Ply much pligrim Or else fibs MATHER. Kindred wolves have bayed

Truth's meon in chorus, but believe them not believe them not becauth the dark trees that the Le.he shade, Be he, his folios, followers, facts, forgot; And let his perishing monument be made Of his own unsold volumes: 'tis the lot Of many, may be mine; and be it MATHER'S, That slanderer of the memory of our famore.

LITERATURE AND ART. By S. MARGARET FULLER.
With an Introduction by Horace Greeley. 12mo
pp. 181. Fowlers & Wells.

The republication of this volume is called for by the interest which has been freshly awakened in the authoress, since the tragic close of her brilliant intellectual career. Her personal history, as a conspicuous representative of the literary culture of this country, is now attracting universal attention in the European world of letters: and the few remaining productions of her pen have gained new value from the fact that they are the only permanent records which we shall possess, of her peculiar and richly endowed nature. The voice which discoursed in such persuasive ac ents on the highest human themes, still lingers in the memory of all who listened to her Sibviline conversation; but of the force, and pathos, and subduing eloquence, with which she spoke in her most genial moments, no fit conception can be formed by the perusal of this volume. Compared with the varied stream of utterance-now majestic and now tender, now radiant with the lights of a beaming fancy, and now colored with the somber hues of thoughtful sadness-for which she was chiefly remarkable among the circle of her friends, these essays, composed for the most part of critical sketches, will seem to lack freedom and elegance of expression, though none will fail to recognize the vitality of thought with which they are surcharged. But a statement of the claims of the volume, as well as a rapid glance at the character of her other writings, are contained in the Incroduction, from which we avail ourselves of the fol-

lowing extract: These essays were, in 1846, selected by herself from all her occasional or fugitive productions, for publication in this form. She wrote very little afterward of an moment but that shild of her heart, "Italy in 1848-9. moment but a man which with herself, her husband and child, in the snipwreck of the brig Elizabeth, off Fice Island, on the 19th of July, 1850. By these, tourefore, with her Memoirs, and her "Woman in the Nineteenta with der stemotrs, and her "Wo has in the Nigeteeth Century," she is to be judged by those who did not know her personally; and these will amply justify her fame, though they may not seem to warrant the lofty culogiums of her personal triands, based rather on what she said and was, than on whatshe did and wrote. Her thought to the large" is an advisable here to she said and was, than on what see did and wrote. Her "Summer on the Lakes" is an admirable book of its kind, embodying the fairest and most vivid pencilings of our noble Western prairies at they were left by the receding Indian, and as they began to be dotted by cot-tages, fields, and gardens, with widely scattered flocks and herds, replacing the vanishing deer and the van-ished buffalo; but its pictures of pieneer life and pecu-larities are not as full, minute, and attractive as a contarities are not so full, minute, and attractive as too Mrs. Kirkland, and, while the book will continue to be read with pleasure by the judicious few, I presume it will flever be reprinted.

Her "Italy" cannot so easily be spared. Knowing

Her "Italy" cannot so easily be spared. Knowing intimately and sympathizing thoroughly with Mazzini and the other Republican leaders in the great movement of 1848, her work would have presented that band of heroes more justly and worthly than anything that has been printed. It would have been the completest refunction ever given to the moley crew of snam republitation ever given to the moley crew of sham republi-cans, priestly calumniators, and pimps of despotson, who have steiven most unscrupulously, and, alas! not unsuccessfully, to cover the last army of enerty rate the unsuccessfully, to cover the last army of "navivation cause of Liberty and Progress with a gooming and represent as victims of their own boundless incapacity or criminal ambition. Of Italy's last struggle for libert and light, she might not merely say, win the Grattan Ireland's kindred effort, balf a century earlier, "I sto by its cradle. I followed its hearse"—she might fair claim to have been a portion of its Incitement, its samation, its informing soul. She bore more than a winn's part in its conflicts and its perils; and the boul of that rubless army which a false and trailtrous Gr

claim to have been a portion of its incidences, its asimation, its informing roul. She bore more than a woman's part in its conflicts and its perils; and the bords of that ruthless army which a false and trailbrous G wernment impelled against the ramparts of Republican Rome, could have stilled no voice more eloquent in its exposures, no heart more loftly is its defance, of the villainy which so wantonly drowned in blood the hopes, while crushing the dearest rights, of a people, that those of Margaret Fullar. Her last and greatest work perished irrecoverably in the wreck which closed her earthy career; but some idea of its fire and force my be rathered from passages of her letters from Italy, in 1888-9, preserved and presented in her Mamoirs.

Her "Woman in the Nineteeath Century" will cease to be read only when it shall have been outgrown; and that, I apprehend, will not be very soon. Others may have perceived as clearly the injustice to Woman so family imbedded in our present social polity and ideas, and so slowly and with difficulty dislodged plece-meal from our laws; but rarely has there appeared a woman so qualified by thought, by culture, by position, by fearless, to discuss the subject thoroughly, and present the truth in its ampliest and justest proportions. That some of her ideas are exposed to criticism, may be freely conceded without detracting from the merit and value of the work. Frank, original, earnest, and suggerive, this book gave an initial impulse to very much of the thought and action in this direction which have slace been elicited, and its influence is even now beginning to be felt in the education of women as lecturers, physicians, etc., and in the earnest and increasing demand that they shall be admitted to equal opportunities with men in colleges and other kindred schools of preparation for efficiency and honor in the most covered walks of professional life. And when the time shall have come, as come it must, wherein Woman shall be called calmly and authoritatively to decide for herself

not more deferentially, but far more widely, than they have bitherto been.

have bither to been.

The volume herewith presented will attract a larger number of readers, and perhaps be less coaristed by the few, then any other of her published works. We find in it less of the writer's heart and gining, but more than the others. In this of her study and culture, than to the others. In this she appears less as the creator than the critic, the form or help the loilier, the latter the more readily suppreciable vocation. Few of us are creators; all are more or less critics, and so qualified, in some degree, to appreciate and egloy criticism. And while there are papers in this valume into the spirit of which the large number will not enter ("The Two Herberta" consolutions who age them.) yet a majority of these essays, lociuting "Majority Bri Lib Poets." "The Modern Drains." "A nerican literature," etc. will fail not strungely on the general

ern British Poets." "The Modern Drams," "A neries in Literature," ett., will fall not strangely on the general ear. "The Lives of the Great Composers is the paper into which the writer has infused most of herself, and it will probably command a hearder approval than anything else in the volume, though the essays on Longfellow's poems, "Swedenborglantsm" and "Mach diam at the Fountam, "cannot be slighted. And in an age when so many are learning to observe to think, and to judgewhen many feel the want of a wider knowledge of wast is best in our current literature, and of more reliable standards for measuring the new works constantly appearing—I cannot believe that the world will soon he ready to dismiss to oblivion these Papers of Masgasar my to dismiss to oblivion these Papers of MARGARET

"THE TWO FATHERS," by ADADUS CALPE (12mo pp. 203, Stringer & Townsend.) Tals is a tragment of an original Spanish work, which is now translated into English by the author, for the benefit of the American public. By this service, he has not laid the literature or the taste of this country under burden some obligations. We are willing to submit to such in flictions, as an inevitable accompaniment of the freedom of the press; but they do not challenge the "hospitable kindness" which the present author seems to claim, on the score of their foreign origin. This volume is the commencement of a dismal night-mare story, with an unnatural, incoherent plot, crowded with ghastly images of physical horror, and varnishing its intrinsic coarseness of conception with a thin coat of sentimental morality. One need go no further than the opening of the second chapter for as loath-ome a description as was ever suggested by the recking sheminations of the dissesting room. "An sunce of civet, good apothecary." A similar perversity of in sginstion runs through the whole volume. Such delirious ravings are as much out of place in a literary work as the gibberings of a manisc would be in a con

"DOLLARS AND CENTS," by AMY LOTHROP .- A new product evidently of the popular school of novel writing, of which the "Wide, Wide World " was the pioneer. In point of style, though closely following in the truck of Miss Elizabeth Wetherell, it has more vivacity, more terseases and more sallency of expression than either of the works to which that lady has given her name. Single sentences frequently occur of remarkable piquancy. The development of the story is monotonous and unattractive Pecuniary misfortunes present only forbidding materisks for romance, and the most sifted artist can hardly use their somber coloring to advantage. Sall, as in the works just alluded to, we find in these volumes great felicities of description, a beautiful refinement of feeling, and a rare sequain sace with the genuine English classics. Miss Wetherell and Miss Lothrop have entered the sphere of friendly rivalry, in the co apostdon of domestic novels, and no doubt the public will be the gainer by the competition. We hope soon to welcome other works of these twin-spirited authoresees, assuring them that they need not fear to face their audience without peoping through the transparent mask which so ill-conceals their features. (2 vols. pp. 515. G. P. Pat-

"Gop IN DISEASE," is the abrupt and offensive title of a really valuable work. The author JAMES T. DUNCAN, is an emissent Dublic surgeon, and has devoted a clear intellect and sound scientific knowledge to the investigation of the views presented in the volume. He maintains that the phenomena of discuse exhibit the evidence of beneficent design not less than the more attractive arrangements of Providence, which are constantly appealed to by writers on natural theology, Controvening the errors that the visits ion of sickages is a casual occurrence, and that it is a punishment specially inflicted for some previous miscon luit, he shows the traces of Divine wisdom in the processes of disease, and presents a variety of considerations serving to reconcile the sufferer to the lot of humanity. (12mo. pp. 332. Phils.: Lindsay & Blakiston. New. York : Dewitt & Davenport.)

"HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH," by ALEXANDER JONES. The author of this volume, an old stager in the telegraph business, has here compiled a variety of facts in regard to the origin, application, and present condition of the Electric Telegraph. His work emo dies a good deal of useful information, to which it may often be convenient to refer. It is, however, incumbered with much rrelevant matter, for the purpose of setting forth the personal services of the author, and other topics in which readers in general have not the slightest interest. His use of language is as great a triumph over grammar as the telegraph is over space. (8vo. pp. 194. G. P. Putnam.)

"THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIVING," by HERREST MAYO. A practical treatise on distetics, exercise, sleep, clothing, ventilation and other conditions of good health. It steers a middle course between extreme views on hygiene, admitting, for instance, that wine is a poison, but recommending its moderate use, when the system is in a certain state of disorder. The volume is f a sprightly character, abounding with anecdote and illustration, and showing a certain shrewdness of open vation, that relieves the unattractive details of the subject, (12mo, pp 272. Palladelphia: Lindsay & Black iston. New-York: Dawitt & Davenport.)

"THE RICHES THAT BRING NO SORnow," by ERSKINE NEAL. A series of biographical sketches of moneyed men and misers, presenting in strongly contrasted portrainure the lifferent manifestations of benevolence and avarice. It is full of pichy pereopal apecdotes, interlarded with the author's occasional reflections, which we are sorty to say, are expressed in a very inflated style. As a whole, the work is perfectly readable and adapted to do good. (12me, pp. 236, Phil: H. Hooker.)

"THE YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND," by JOHN ANGELL JAMES. A volume of Discourses to Young Man, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. De Witt. who remarks, that "on perusing it he was strongly inpressed with its value as beyond any that he could recoi' lect to attract the attention and elicit the interest of the young men into whose hands it might fall and prove profitable to them in reference to their best laterests for time and eteralty." (12me. pp. 354. Anson D Randolph.)

" PAPERS FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW." (Appleton's Poplular Library.) The "savage Quarterly" is here made to give up several agreeable papers that are well worth reproducing. One may judge of the interest of the volume, from the titles of the subjects, "The Printer's Devil," "Gastronomy and Gastronomers," "The Honey Bee," "Music," "Art of Dress." A more lively melange of summer reading need not be asked for.

THE STUDENT'S SERIES," by J. S. DENMAN, comprises a gradation of Reading Books from the Primer to the Fourth Reader for advanced classes The selections, which are to a great extent from living writers, are made with excellent judgment, being not only good examples for elecutionary practice, but contalning a variety of important information. The whole series well deserves the attention of teachers. (Pratt, Woodford & Co.)

"LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS," edited by ROBERT CHAMBERS. Vol. H. Soveral rich passages in Burns's life are treated of in this volume. It extends over the space from 1786 to 1791, including his first visit to Edinburgh, his marriage to Jean Armour, and his Platonic filration with the fair Presbyterian Clarinda, of which the correspondence is given in full. (12mo, pp. 317. Harper & Brothers.)

"THE ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY," by JUSTIN R. LOOMIS. This volume is intended to present the leading facts in geological science, with as much unity and completeness as possible, omitting the discussion of debatable points of theory. It seems to be well sulted for an elementary class book. (12mo. pp. 198. Bos ton: Gould & Lincoln.)

THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLU rion," edited by OLIVER B. BUNCE, is a collection of ketches and anecdotes, gubered from a great rule; ekerches and anecdotes, gathered from a great variety of sources, illustrating the romantic incidents in re-War of independence. No one can read them without a more vivid conception of the heroism of the pariets who achieved the liberty of the country. (1200, pp. 434. Bunce & Brothers)

THE SOLAR SYSTEM." by J. Res. SELL HIND. An admirable treatise on descriptive as tronomy, treating of the Sun, None, and Planets, with detailed notices of the most recent discoveries. No work on the subject, which we are acquainted with, is so well adapted for popular use. (12mo. pp. 198. George P. Putnam.)

F. Scenes FROM CHRISTIAN HISTORY." A book for young people, coa-isting of religious histori-cal sketches from different ages of the Church, it is cal sketches from discover, and has the advantage of a coulous reference to the original authorities. (12ms. pp. 272 C. S. Francis & Co.) THE OLD FNGAGEMENT," by Julia Day. An English reprint apparently, though

copy-righted in B ston. It is a singuty-constructed story, with considerable brilliancy of disloque, and a graceful flow of parrative. (12mo, pp. 215. James Mus-"SUMMER GLEANINGS," by JOHN Topp, D. D. A collection of stories and essays, mostly of a religious cast, and written with considerable

vivacity. (12-no. pp. 281. Northampton: Hipkins Bridgman & Co. New-York: Newman & Ivison.) CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENING, Castle Ga des — General Principe Paring Catana, De Nom.
Sibile Garden — Connect — Dances, &c.
Sibile Garden — Connect — Dances, &c.
Broadway I beater — Ireland as it is . Irish Lion; It's the Game.
Barund's Museum — Cerean Scripture, Connecy, Drama, &c.
National Autority of Design, No. 663 Broadway.
Sattler's Cosmo zensa— Views is Asia Misor [Day and Evening]
Metropolitan Hall—Panorama of Ireland.

NEW STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND QUEEEC.-It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a new ad lition is short ly to be made to the steam marine of our City, and a new line of communication with the British Provinces is to be opened. We refer to the new bi-mouthly little of Steamships bet ween New York and Quebec, touching at Halifax, Picton, and various other important leter mediate ports. The very great importance of this a terprise is evident at a glance ; especially its importance to the Provinces in bringing them late tals regular connection with each other and the American Commercial Emporium Few enterprises would seem to offer greater commercial advantages than this, and had the Capitals, to be connected by the new line, been unter the same government and laws in previous years, a gigantic trade must long ere this have grown up between

But there is another point worthy of notice. The magnificent scenery of the Nava Scotian coast, the cha-nels among the St. Lawrence islands, and the shores that great river, will for the first time be opened to tros who travel for pleasure. Cities, towns, bays, barbon and islands, familiar as househeld words, yet in fact hardly so accessible as cities and places of interest be youd the Atlantic, will be brought within an easy sai pleasant steamboat passage—in short, a new and magificent route is opened to health and pleasure seeters.

After touching at Halifax the boats will push on bo Whitehaven and Canso, pass through the narrow passage, known as the Gut of Canso, which separates Caps Breton from Nova Scotia, stretch across to Northumber land Strait, and coast along the beautiful and fords island of Prince Edward, thence touch at the ports of the District of Gaspe, and enter the noble stream of the & Lawrence. Much of the finest scene y in America wil thus be rendered accessing—scenery now scarce known but to the few, who have taken pains to infer themselves of the physical geography of Lower Camb and the other eastern Provinces.

This route was first suggested, we understand, by the

U. S. Consul at Pictou, or rather, perhaps, that portler of it from Pictou to Quebec; and the favor which the project has met in the Provinces is shown by the fact that the local Legislatures have not heatined in ab-scribing for its support, for mail service, \$30,00 per annum. The first best placed upon the line is the stem propeller Albatross (of 1,060 tuos and 250 horse-power, a beat whose cap-city for steaming and sailing has re cently been favorably exhibited between Philadelphi and Charleston, S. C. She leads off, and will sees be followed by others, in an enterprise which we have doubt will soon be found to be as profitable to be countries as it is noble in its plan, and will be in its en

FUNERAL OF DAVID GRAHAM .- The fr peral of David Graham will take place from the mi dence of his mother, No 91 West Phirteenthes, as doors west of the Sinth av., this afternoon, at 4 o'clot The procession will move to St. Mark's Church, was the closing services will be performed.

OBITUARY .- Rev. W. K. Stopford, the recently appointed pastor of the John at. Method died yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stopford widely known in this City and Long Island, having many years, filled some of the most important appearants in the Conference, and his loss to the Conf will be felt as a severe one. He had been, for se time, in a decline. Disease of the heart, we belie was the cause of his death, waich was not unexpen

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE. - Letters have been received in this City contradicting the telegraphs report of injuries to Bishep Whitehouse. He has astained no injuries whatever.

MORE COLPORTEURS .- At the weekly meeting of the Figance Committee of the Tract Society, yesterday, P. M., twenty-one sew to porteurs were commissioned; one to labor in the So of New-York; three in Obio; two in K-ntucky; tirst in Rincle; one in 'owa; seven in Tennesce; tes in Virginia; and two in Georgia. Torse additional lear ers have been commissioned in sower to spiles from the respective fields which they are to compl.

A regular meeting of the Teachen Assects ion of this City, will be held this (Saurday) and ning, in Trustees' Hell, corner of Grand and Elina at 71/2 o'clock. Teachers and others interested are

ARRIVAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE.-TE U. S. Kazen independence, Com. Charles W. Morat from Leghoro, via Gibraliar M.y 14, arrived here in night The U.S. steam frigate San Jaciato, left and same day, on a crube to the eastward. The ladge dence has been absent 35 months, having let North 26 h July, 1849, rates 56 guns with a company of 500 ms Greenough's group of statuary, prepared at Legara, the Capitol at Washington, was not brought house an Independence, in consequence of the haichest being sufficiently large to admit them, mack to the gret of the commander and officers of the ship. Is will be sent home in a merchant ressel i amediately

will be sent home in a mercasus.

Commendore—Charles W Morgan, Commande la Cis
of the Mediterranean Squadion.

Coptain—William Jenneson.

Commander—George S. Blase, Captain of the First.

Lieutenonis—George Minor, Percival Oragon, (lag.).

Lieutenonis—George Minor, Percival Oragon, (lag.).

Lieutenonis—George Minor, Percival Oragon, (lag.).

Beaumont, Jos. M. Bedford (activ.).

Surgeon—William Windan.

Finser—Charles Marray.

Foned Assistant Surgeon—William Grief.

Surgeon Charles Marray.
Fus ed Asiatoni Surgeon William Griet.
Fus ed Asiatoni Surgeon William Griet.
Chaplain—Theodore 9, Bartow.
Professor - Murdecai Yarnall.
Acting Mosters—George F. Morgan, Samuel R. Frake.
Marme Cfilers—Cant. Grove B. Therrett, Brown Mar.
2d Lieut Charles G. McCawley, Brewet B. Lisansan.
Prased Nickshymme—Edward Y. McCauley, Janua H. Prased Nickshymme—Edward Y. McCauley, Janua H. Chelle, Roseit C. Duvall.
Bidshymme—Cay Carter, Jas G. Maxwell, Anjear M.
Bidshymme—Cay Carter, Jas G. Maxwell, Anjear M.
Bidshymme—Cay Carter, Penderguad, Lina K. Oss
Simon C. Mish, Thomas P. Peder.
Master's Moste-James P. Powet.
Master's Moste-James P. Powet.
Cier & Robert Speiden, (Furner's) J. Bell Biggs, M.
Lyne L. Powet.

Cie ka- Robert operes Parser's Steward - Elias W. Hayes Parser's Steward - Elias W. Hayes Bootswein-Robert Sim; son. Gumer-Ana Cortis. Corposter- Francis M. Ceell. Sollmoher-Electi; a Middleton.